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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2616.

THE MIKADO ORDERS THAT PORT ARTHUR BE TAKEN

GREAT NAVAL VICTORY WON BY THE JAPANESE

Washington, August 14, 1904.
(Received at 9:30 a. m.)

To Japanese Consul, Honolulu.

Commander of the Takeshiki Naval Station reports that our fleet wirelessly telegraphed him that the Vladivostok squadron was sighted at 5:10 a. m., August 14th, and that the "Takachiho" subsequently reported to him that a naval battle was in progress. Admiral Kamimura reports that our squadron, after five hours' severe fighting with the three ships of the Vladivostok squadron in the north of Tsushima in the morning of August 14th, sank the Rurik. The two other ships of the enemy's squadron apparently suffered heavily and fled northward. Our damages are very slight.

TAKAHIRA.

The Russian belted cruiser Rurik was one of the finest vessels of the Czar in the Far East. She was a vessel of 10,950 tons, 426 feet long, 67 feet wide, 30 feet deep, and had a sea speed of over fifteen knots. Her sinking may mean a tremendous loss of life, as she carried a crew of about 750 persons.

The Rurik was magnificently armed, carrying four eight-inch guns, sixteen 5.5-inch guns, six 4.7-inch guns, six three-pounders, twelve one-pounders, four machine guns, and six torpedo tubes. She was one of the three vessels of the Vladivostok fleet which participated in the first raid of that squadron in the Japan sea, during which the transport Kinshui Maru and other vessels were sunk, and later in the raid along the eastern coast of Japan when the British steamer Knight Commander was sunk.

This is the first real sea battle of the war. The victory of the Japanese will restore the good name of Kamimura, as for some time he has been loudly derided by the Japanese for his failure to catch this squadron. It would have been expected that Kamimura would commit suicide had he failed to destroy the Vladivostok squadron.

Vice-Admiral Skrydloff is supposed to be in command of the Russian squadron.

Tsushima, the island near which the naval battle occurred, is a small island midway between Japan and Korea in the Straits of Korea.

The Takachiho is a cruiser and a sister vessel of the Naniwa, both of them having visited this port together some years ago. Admiral Togo was captain of the Naniwa when here at the time of the death of Captain Hawes, British Commissioner to the Republic of Hawaii—a fact making a coincidence, for Captain Hawes was an instructor of Togo in war science years before in Japan.

JAPANESE VICTORY RESTORES COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, August 15.—In the naval engagement north of Tsushima the Russian cruiser Rurik was sunk. The cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi fled northward badly damaged. Injuries to the Japanese fleet were slight. The Japanese victory restores commerce.

Prince Hiroyasu was slightly injured aboard the Mikasa on the 10th.

Russia will be able to concentrate only four cruisers at Vladivostok. The Novik has been sighted heading for Van Diemen.

CHEFOO, Aug. 16.—The available vessels at Port Arthur have made another sortie and are now being pursued by the Japanese. A severe engagement is expected.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16.—The cruiser Askold has been docked at this port and the destroyer Grozovoi is being dismantled.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 16.—Admiral Bezobrazoff, commander of the Vladivostok squadron, is seriously ill.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHEFOO, Aug. 15.—It is reported that the Russian cruiser Novik has been sunk.

PEKING, Aug. 15.—The Russian Government charges China with complicity in the Resitelini affair.

TOKIO, Aug. 15.—The Japanese have rescued and landed at Sasebo 600 of the Russian cruiser Rurik's crew.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The cruisers of the Russian Baltic fleet have received sailing orders and some have already left Cronstadt.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The crews of the Czarevitch and other Russian ships making the port have been detained at Kiauchau until the end of the war.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1904.
(Received 2 p. m.)

To JAPANESE CONSUL, Honolulu:

Admiral Kamimura's report runs as follows:

"At dawn on the 14th of August our squadron found off Ulzan, in the Southeastern coast of Korea, three ships of the Vladivostok squadron steaming southward.

"The latter on sight of us attempted to escape northward, which we obstructed, and fighting was commenced at 5:13 a. m.

"The enemy's ships all caught fire several times by our shells and apparently suffered heavily, especially the Rurik.

"Eventually the enemy fled at full speed to the north, leaving behind the Rurik, which afterward sunk. Thereupon our whole squadron started to rescue the drowning Russians and picked up about 600."

TAKAHIRA.



VICE ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF, THE DEFEATED RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

RUSSIA'S CONSPIRACY AGAINST ALL EUROPE

In these days, when Russia seems threatened with total loss of the provinces in the Far East, so cunningly acquired and so badly needed to round out the empire in that direction, special interest attaches to the remarkable document generally referred to by historians as "The Will of Peter the Great." Of course, it is no will in the accepted sense of the word, and it was never meant to be one. On the other hand, a century of wrangling over its genuineness has convinced the learned disputants that this document undoubtedly embodies the audacious plans of the great founder of modern Russia, and that it probably was first put on paper by himself. It is nothing less than a plan of campaign for the establishment of a Russian world-empire, and the subjugation of all the other European powers. Whether conceived and drafted by Peter the Great or not, this plan, this Titanic conspiracy against the Teutonic and Latin races, has all the importance that would go with genuineness, because it states in undisguised nakedness the policy which Russia has pursued since Charles XII of Sweden was defeated at Poltava, and which it is still pursuing—the very policy for which Russia is now suffering unexpected punishment at the hands of the Japanese. It tells the Western world what it has to expect at the hands of a victorious and unchecked Russia. This is a literal translation of the

WILL OF PETER THE GREAT:

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity, we, Peter the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, etc., to all our descendants and successors to the throne and government of the Russian nation: God, from whom we derive our existence, and to whom we owe our crown, having constantly enlightened us by His spirit, and sustained us by His divine help, allows me to look on the Russian people as called upon hereafter to hold sway over Europe! My reason for thus thinking is, that the European nations have mostly reached a state of old age bordering on imbecility, or they are rapidly approaching it; naturally, then, they will be easily and indubitably conquered by a people strong in youth and vigor, especially when this latter shall have attained its full strength and power. I look on the future invasion of the eastern and western countries by the north as a periodical movement, ordained by Providence, who in like manner regenerated the Roman nation by barbarian invasions. These emigrations of men from the north are as the reflux of the Nile, which, at certain periods, comes to fertilize the impoverished lands of Egypt by its deposit. I found Russia as a rivulet, I leave it as a river. My successors will make of it a large sea, destined to fertilize the impoverished lands of Europe; and its waters will overflow, in spite of opposing dams, erected by weak hands, if our descendants only know how to direct its course. This is the reason I leave them the following instructions. I give these countries to their watchfulness and care, as Moses gave the Tables of the Law to the Jewish people.

I. Keep the Russian nation in a state of continual war, so as to have the soldiers always under arms and ready for action, excepting when the business of the State will not allow of it. Keep up the terror, choose the best moment for attack. By these means you will be ready for war even in the time of peace. This is the interest of the State and the

of Russia.

II. Endeavor, by every possible means, to bring in, from the neighboring civilized countries of Europe, officers in times of war, and learned men in times of peace, thus giving the Russian people the advantages enjoyed by other countries, without allowing them to lose any of their own self-respect.

III. On every occasion take a part in the affairs and quarrels of Europe; above all, in those of Germany, which country, being the nearest, more immediately concerns us.

IV. Divide Poland, by exciting civil discord there; win over the nobility by bribery; corrupt the diets, so as to have influence in the election of kings; get partisans into office—protect them; bring to sojourn there the Muscovite troops, until such time as they can be permanently established there. If the neighboring powers start difficulties, appease them, for a time, by parceling out of the country, until you can retake in detail all that has been ceded.

V. Take as much as you can from Sweden; and cause yourselves to be attacked by her, so as to have a pretext for subduing her. To accomplish this, sever Denmark from Sweden, and Sweden from Denmark, carefully keeping up their rivalries.

VI. Always choose as wives for the Russian princes, German princesses, so as to increase family alliances, to draw mutual interests closer, and, by propagating our principles in Germany, to enlist her in our cause.

VII. England requiring us for her navy, and she being the only power that can aid in the development of ours, seek a commercial alliance with her, in preference to any other. Exchange our wool and the productions of our land for her gold, and establish between her merchants, her sailors, and ours a continual intercourse. This will aid in perfecting the Russian fleet for navigation and commerce.

VIII. Extend your possessions toward the north, along the Baltic; and toward the south, by the Black Sea.

IX. Approach as near as possible to Constantinople and its outskirts. He who shall reign there will be the true sovereign of the world. Consequently, be continually at war—sometimes with the Turks, sometimes with Persia. Establish dockyards on the Black Sea; get entire possession of it by degrees, also of the Baltic Sea, this being necessary to the accomplishment of the plan. Hasten the decline of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; re-establish, if possible, the ancient commerce of the Levant through Syria, and make your way to the Indies—they are the emporium of the world. Once there, you can do without the gold of England.

X. Seek, and carefully keep up, an alliance with Austria; acquiesce, apparently, in her ideas of dominating over Germany; at the same time clandestinely excite against her the jealousy of the neighboring provinces. Endeavor that the aid of Russia should be called for by one and the other, so that, by exercising a kind of guardianship over the country, you prepare a way for governing hereafter.

XI. Give the House of Austria an interest for joining in launching the Turks from Europe; defend her of her share of the booty, at the conquest of Constantinople; then, by raising a war for her by the ancient states of Poland, or by driving her to a position, which will lead her to a future

MANCHURIA CAMPAIGN WILL BE SUSPENDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LIAOYANG, August 15.—Twelve Japanese regiments have left in the direction of Port Arthur. The Mikado has ordered the taking of that fortress. This necessitates the suspension of operations in Manchuria.

THE ATTACK HAS BEGUN.

CHEFOO, August 15.—Reliable information has been received that a general attack on Port Arthur has begun.

RUSSIA ADMITS DESPERATE SITUATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 15.—The Port Arthur situation is regarded as desperate.

The Persian frontier is closed on account of cholera.

ALEXIEFF GOES TO VLADIVOSTOK.

HARBIN, August 15.—Admiral Alexieff is en route to Vladivostok.

JAPANESE CREW MASSACRED.

NEMURO, August 15.—Russian soldiers in Kamchatka massacred 87 of the crew of the Japanese schooner Teichi.

These ill-fated Japanese were probably hunting seals, as evidenced by the large number with one vessel.

EXPERT THINKS PORT ARTHUR CANNOT HOLD OUT LONG

We do not at present know whether the Japanese intend to attack Port Arthur or merely to invest it. But it is probable that, if General Oku or some other commander is ordered and able to drive in the Russian garrison at Port Arthur behind the works of the main line of defence and to place his batteries within medium ranges, as the topography of the surrounding country gives him every reason to anticipate that he will be able to do, the storm of fire that will eventually descend upon the forts in the sector chosen for attack should silence these works without great difficulty. Against the high angle fire of heavy howitzers, in positions invisible to the enemy, supported by the sweeping, scythe-like action of shrapnel fired by high velocity guns, fortress defence soon experiences the sense of all its inherent weakness. With ample bomb-proof cover and resolute troops, the enemy may not be driven out; the hotter the fire the less the chance either of reinforcement or retreat. But a closed work can be so wrecked and overwhelmed by the converging fire of distant batteries that its main armament may be reduced to impotence during the progress of the succeeding assault.

The work of landing, transporting, and placing in battery the siege guns required to secure superiority of fire in a given sector is very heavy and must always take time. But it is not necessary that the guns of the attack should be numerically superior to the whole armament of the fortress; all that is required is that they should prove superior to the armament of a given sector of the defence, the fall of which will entail the fall of the whole.

Hitherto the Japanese naval bombardments have been trivial, preliminary, and experimental. What preparations the sailors of Japan may have made to second the efforts of the army we do not know, but it is certain that the navy both expects and intends to play a leading part in the final act and may not confine itself to the action of artillery. But even if it were otherwise, the events of the war show that 12 in. guns can rake the defended area from end to end; they may also prove able to strike in flank and in reverse the forts of the land sector assailed by the army.

Worst of all will be the deplorable situation of the Pacific squadron, cooped up in the narrow harbor like pleasure-boats in Boulder's Lock on a June Sunday, almost wholly defenceless and immobile, and with their decks exposed to the fatal effect of high-angle fire from all points of the horizon.

When this scarious moment arrives the Russian defenders may remember Dragomiroff and his advice so "energetically repudiated," while Englishmen will recall the words of the late Lord Salisbury at the Albert-hall in May, 1898, "I think Russia has made a great mistake in taking Port Arthur; I do not think it is of any use to her whatever."—London Times' War Correspondent.

XII. Attach to yourselves, and assemble around you, all the united Greeks, as also the disunited or schismatic, which are scattered either in Hungary, Turkey, or the south of Poland. Make yourselves their centers, their chief support, and lay the foundation for universal supremacy by establishing a kind of royalty or sacerdotal government. The Slavonic Greeks will be so many friends that you will have scattered among your enemies.

XIII. Sweden severed, Persia and Turkey conquered, Poland subjugated, our armies reunited, the Black and the Baltic seas guarded by our vessels, you must make propositions separately and directly, first to the court of Versailles, then to that of Vienna, to share with them the empire of the universe. If one of them accept, and it can not be otherwise, so as you better their will and ambition, make use of it to crush the other, then crush, in its turn, the surviving one, by engaging

with it in a death-struggle, the issue of which can not be doubtful, Russia possessing already all the east and a great part of Europe!

XIV. If—which is not likely—both refuse the propositions of Russia, you must manage to raise quarrels for them, and make them exhaust one another; then, profiting by a decisive moment, Russia will bring down her assembled troops on Germany; at the same time two considerable fleets will set out—the one from the Sea of Azov, the other from the port of Archangel—loaded with Asiatic hordes, under the cover of the armed fleets from the Black Sea and the Baltic. Advancing by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Oceans, they will invade France on one side, while thousands will already have been thrust on the other. These countries, thus conquered, the rest of Europe will surely turn under the yoke, without striking a single blow.

(Continued on Page 2.)